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A PAPER was read, entitled " A catalogue of 195 double stars, taken from the *Histoire Céleste*, and reduced to Jan. 1, 1800;" by M. Berenger Labaume, of Marseilles.

M. Labaume commenced, some years ago, the reduction of the *Histoire Céleste*, and a part of the reduced catalogue was published by Baron Zach in his *Correspondance Astronomique*, vol. vii. &c. This labour M. Labaume has been compelled to suspend; but he had already computed the present list of double stars, which has not yet been published. The magnitudes, right ascensions, and declinations of the stars are given; and, when both stars have been observed, the place of each. M. Labaume has added the date of the observation, in case any proper motion should be detected.

A paper was also read, " On observing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites at sea;" by Lieutenant Peter Lecount, R.N.

Mr. Lecount conceives that the observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites at sea has been prevented in a great measure by Dr. Maskelyne's remarks on that subject in the *Nautical Almanac*, and the high respect which seamen naturally pay to such distinguished authority. From his own experience, however, confirmed by that of his brother-officers, Mr. Lecount asserts, that in moderate weather these phenomena can be observed by any one who has been accustomed to use a telescope at sea, and that the three-feet glasses, with a power of about 45, in common use on board men-of-war, are the most proper for the purpose.

As it is very troublesome to follow the satellite when the ship has much motion, Mr. L. recommends the observer to limit his attention to the times when the vessel is at the extremity of her roll or pitch. An attendant with a watch should be at hand to note the times when the observer is *certain that he does see* the satellite, previous to immersion, and *certain that he does not see* it, after immersion, the mean of which is to be taken for the true time. A similar method must be adopted for emersions. With common care, Mr. L. thinks that these observations should give the longitude within 15 or 20 miles; and those made by himself on board the Conqueror 74, for six months at St. Helena, and during the passage home, came much nearer to the truth.

The next paper read contained astronomical observations made at the Observatory of the Imperial University of Wilna, by Professor Slawinski, in the year 1828.

These observations are of Jupiter, Mars, and Uranus, at opposition, and of Mars at quadrature.

Fourteen observations of Jupiter about opposition, compared with Bouvard's tables, give

	Long.	N. Lat.
Mean error of the tables	+ 8″,4	− 2″,6
Greatest difference from the mean . .	3 ,5	7 ,0

The stars with which Jupiter was compared are, Nos. 1624 and 1677 of the Society's Catalogue, and the mean places and corrections of these stars, and of those mentioned hereafter, are computed from that work. The place of the earth is computed by Delambre's tables.

Seven observations of Mars about opposition, compared with Lindenau's tables, give

	Long.	S. Lat.
Mean error of tables	− 8″,7	+ 6″,1
Greatest difference from the mean . .	2 ,7	2 ,9

Stars of comparison, 2163, 2208, Ast. Soc. Cat.

Four observations of Mars about quadrature, compared with Lindenau's tables, give

	Long.	S. Lat.
Mean error of tables	− 34″,5	− 0″,5
Greatest difference from the mean .	4 ,7	2 ,2

Stars of comparison, 2484, 2501, 2520, 2566, Ast. Soc. Cat.

Four observations of Uranus about opposition, compared with Bouvard's tables, give

	Long.	S. Lat.
Mean error of tables	+ 12″,1	+ 12″,8
Greatest difference from the mean . .	2 ,0	4 ,3

Stars of comparison, 2313, 2497, Ast. Soc. Cat.

Lastly, there was read a portion of a paper by Mr. Sheepshanks, to explain the method of interpolation given by Da Rocha, and employed by him in computing and correcting places of the moon in the Ephemerides of Coimbra, and on the further application of this method to astronomical computations. An abstract of this paper will be given hereafter.

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